FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1843. [NO. 1352.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. DRY HIDES.
April 26, 1843. A. W. STEEL. 51-2w

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

51-6s] W. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his customers, both from the town and country round, to his assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting of Coats, Pants, and Vests, all of his own manufacture, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any Northern City. All of which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash. Persons wishing to furnish themselves, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Having received his *Spring and Summer Report of Fashions* from New York, he will be happy to wait on all who may want Clothing cut or made, at the usual low prices. All Work warranted as to fit and workmanship.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,
1 door East from the Store of H. & E. J. Lilly.
April 11, 1843. 49-4w

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 10, 1843. 49-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.
THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!
$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

grand capital of	$60.000	4 Prizes of	$2.000
Prize of	30.000	5 ditto	1.750
ditto	15.000	10 ditto	1,500
ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
ditto	7.000	50 ditto	500
ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
ditto	5 000	100 ditto	300
ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.
78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets		$270 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	135 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	67 50
Ditto	ditto	26	Eighth do	33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
April 8, 1843. 49-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 hhds. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,
NO. 88 PEARL STREET.
Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitalis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Hays' Liniment.

For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50tf

PAINT OIL,

FOR sale at retail or by the barrel, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 19, 1843. 50-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils, should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.

April 10, 1843. 50-6w

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1843. 46-tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 5, 1843. 48-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ultimo, a Negro Man named NAPOLEON. Said boy is a very bright mulatto, about 25 years old, bears a down cast suspicious countenance, and has straight black hair.—He is a Shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smooth oil-cloth cap, blue broadcloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slaveholding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the Eastern part of this State.

I will give a reward of Fifteen Dollars for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this County and delivered to me, or Twenty-five Dollars, if taken up out of this County and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, N. C., April 4, 1843. 50-3w

$50 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans home-spun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.
Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 41-1m3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:— .

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1843. 42tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morrris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

KELVIN FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, the Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The Lot contains full 11 acres, with a fine grove, and large and well cultivated garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of young fruit trees that bore last season, a well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and *never failing* rivulet running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a female school or private boarding house. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the male academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.

Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise.

W. H. HARDIN.
Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 48tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Arch'd Cameron, deceased, will offer for sale, on Wednesday of Cumberland Superior Court, (it not disposed of before at private sale,) two Tracts of

VALUABLE LAND,

Lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff Meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make application to the Subscriber, or to James Cameron, who resides on a part of the Land. It will be disposed of in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*
March 30, 1843. 48-ts

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
February 2, 1843. 40tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 24, 1842. 30-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Hugh Brown and wife, and others, *vs.* Caroline Black, Duncan Black, and others, heirs at law of Angus Black, deceased.

PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Black, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Duncan Black to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
Issued April 1, 1843. 48-6w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MIRROR.

THIRTY-FIVE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

"The years of man's life are three-score and ten."

Oh, weary heart! thou'rt half way home!
We stand on life's meridian height—
As far from childhood's morning come
As to the grave's forgetful night.
Give Youth and Hope a parting tear—
Hope promised but to bring us here,
And reason takes the guidance now—
One backward look—the last—the last!
One silent tear—for *Youth is past!*

Who goes with Hope and Passion back?
Who comes with me and Memory on?
Oh, lonely looks the downward track—
Joy's music hush'd—Hope's roses gone!
To Pleasure and her giddy troop
Farewell, without a sigh or tear!
But heart gives way, and sprite droop,
To think that love may leave us here!
Have we no charm when youth is flown—
Midway to death left sad alone!

Yet stay!—as 'twere a twilight star
That sends its thread across the wave,
I see a brightening light, from far,
Steal down a path beyond the grave!
And now—bless God—its golden line
Comes o'er, and lights my shadowy way,
And shows the dear hand clasp'd in mine!
But list! what those sweet voices say!
The better land's in sight.
And, by its chastening light,
All love from life's midway driven,
Save her's whose clasp'd hand will bring thee on to heaven!

A writer in New York, in his speculations on the comet, tells the following humorous story:—

I next took notice of an Irishman, with a loaded hod on his shoulder. He repeatedly and devoutly crossed himself; then looked to the top of the building, which he was about to ascend, with a fearful and dubious air. He had got one foot on the first round of the ladder, and made sundry motions to raise the other, but seemed at every new trial to be arrested, and as it were, pulled back, by some unseen hand. As I stood watching his motions, and his countenance, he withdrew his eyes from the top of the building and fixing them upon me, said—

"Do you think it'll come now!"

"What will come?" said I.

"Why the comic, to be sure."

"The comet, I suppose you mean."

"Why, yes, I suppose it's all one and the same crathur, that great big fiery body that's comin to burn the world all up to nothing, and all the paple that's in it, besides men, women and childer; and drown all the rest in the middle of the sea. Oh, the cruel, bloody minded crathur, to destroy ivery body, and not spare the poor babes themselves, nor their poor fathers that work hard ivery day to ate 'em and drink 'em! Do you think it'll come now, Misther!"

"Now!" said I.

"Why, yes, if you plase—now, or soon—to-day, or to-morrow, or next summer that is to be!"

"I don't know,' returned I—"I'm not in the secrets of the comet. But I understand very strange calculations are made respecting it."

"Are ye sure," said he, looking to the top of the building once more, "that it won't come to-day?"

"Why really, Pat," said I, "that's more than I could positively answer. These comets are very eccentric beings, and there's no knowing what might happen."

"The devil thrust 'em for me,' said Pat, 'the barbarous creatures! they would'nt mind brushing down an Irishman from the top of a house any more nor I should mind brushing a fly from the end of my nose. And then I am informed they're so hot that they'll burn all the flesh off iv ye, and roast your skin to the very bone, without compunction, as it were. You saa, Misther, this house here is very high now, even to the very top iv it, as far as it goes; and if the comic should happen to kitch me there on the top, I don' know what would become iv me. I've got a wife and seven small childer, two iv whom are under the sod in swate Ireland, and all dependent on me this very moment for ivery mouthful iv atin, and drinkin, and food, and clothin, they wear on their backs, poor crathurs; and that is what makes me afeard to mount this lather!'

'You need not be afraid of the comet to-day Pat,' said I.

'Need'nt I now?' said he, suddenly brightning up; 'bless your honor's soul for that word. I've been afeard to go up to the top iv this same, for fear the bloody comic should come along afore I could git down agin; and destroy me root and branch; and burn the clothes and the skin off iv me; and kill me clane dead as a door nail; and brush me down with the end iv his tail, to the great danger and desthruction iv me life and all the rest iv me bones. And do ye rasly think now, Misther, that it wont come to-day, that bloody comic?'

'I'll insure you for sixpence, Pat.'

'Well, now that's kind iv you; but the divil a sixpence have I got. Would'nt your honor thrust me till night!'

'Ay, Pat, I'll trust you till the comet comes.'

'Will ye now? Then, Misther, you shall have all me insurin. But afore I go up you'll plase to give me a bit iv writin to show that I'm insured.'

'A policy you mean?'

'Ay 'twould be true policy that; for then I could show it to the comic, and let him know that I'm insured.'

'Never mind the policy, Pat, I'll insure by word of mouth.'

Being satisfied with this, the Irishman mounted the ladder and emptied his hod. While up there I could perceive that he turned his face to every point of the compass, as though looking for the approach of the dreaded visiter. He presently descended, and told me the insurance worked well, 'for the divil a bit,' said he, 'did the comic dare to show his ugly face.'

'But Pat,' said I, comets seldom show themselves in the daytime.'

'Oh, the thieves of the world!' exclaimed he, 'to come prowlin in the night like any other blackguard who has'nt an honest face to show. But I don't care a fig for him, that same comic in the night; because why? I slape down cellar, and my wife, and all my childer; and the divil a bit can he find us there, the thief.'

But,' said I, 'if the world should be burnt up, you'll be likely to go with it.'

'Ah! there it is now; there's no safety for an Irishman at all, at all. He's parsecuted in Ireland, and burnt to death with a vagabone of a comic in Ameriky; and he's no where to hide his head out iv sight, on the top iv the wide world. And then if this tarraqueous globe is desthroyed, and all the paple in it, where shall a poor body find employment. There'll be no houses to build, nor no paple to build 'em; and then what'll a poor hod carrier do! Blessed St. Patrick! what'll become iv me!'

'Never fear, Pat,' said I 'trust in your patron saint, be honest, industrious, and temperate; and let the comet come when it will, it will never hurt you.'

'Bless your honor's sowl for that word!' said Pat, and seeing him mount the ladder with renewed hope and fresh courage, I turned again to look about me.

It is well said by an exchange paper, that some people trouble themselves more about the payment of the debts of the State than they do about their own.

A RICH OLD MAID.

In threading the streets of Natchez, there is something peculiar in the signs over the large mercantile houses. These signs assure the stranger that a large portion of the business in this country is done by females; they are the capitalists, and the active members of the business firms. As an instance of the pranks played by Dame Fortune in those who woo favor by industry and economy, we would name the case of Lydia D——. About fifteen years since, she came to this place from Philadelphia, alone, poor, friendless and unrecommended, and commenced business in the humble capacity of a huckster—selling apples, candy, &c. at the corners of streets—next a small shop—a retail store &c. gradually rose up, until her property is now valued at three hundred thousand dollars. For some years her operations in Natchez and Vicksburg have been large.

She owns some dozen of the finest houses in Vicksburg, and is now a rich old maid, and what is a rare circumstance, accumulated all by her own industry. She has none of the contracted notions and love of small matters peculiar to old maids; but has a strong, grasping, masculine propensity for heavy business transactions, with all the care and economy of a strict housewife. When at Vicksburg the other day, she was pointed out to us, and we pursued her several squares until she entered a store house on business. Her features are rigid with care and calculation. There is none of that sweet smile of loveliness which plays about the soft countenance of woman—her voice has assumed a hard and commanding tone, instead of the soft cadences of love and kindness—her step is hurried, instead of light and graceful. Her action, look, and air are those of business instead of the graces of lovely woman.

She only knows one impulse of action—money. As an illustration of her character we will name one instance of her attempting to woo the powers of Cupid. Having accidentally discovered that she was alone in the world, about four years since she determined upon purchasing a husband. One day, a Judge Pinkard, (brother of Dr. Pinkard, formerly of Lawrenceburg, Ind.) was passing her establishment in Vicksburg, she called him in, and informed him that she wanted him to count some money for her. The reader will recollect Judge Pinkard is an old bachelor. The Judge at her request, stepped into her counting room, where she had one hundred thousand dollars lying on the table. When the Judge had finished counting the love pile, she informed him in quite a business manner, that he might have the control of it, "if he would take her with it." History does not mention whether he rendered the opinion of the Court instantly. But we are glad his decision has been preserved. He has decided that one hundred thousand dollars was desirable, but the encumbrance was greater than the net value.

So the petitioner was non-suited. We would suppose she was about forty years of age, but it is hard to judge the age of an old maid.—*Cor. of Indiana American.*

Talking to Buncombe.—We find in the New York Plebeian the following exposition of the meaning of the phrase at the head of this article. We merely premise that Buncombe county is in the extreme west of the Carolinas, among the Blue Ridge mountains. A few years ago, a raw country attorney came to Congress from that region, and began a speech one morning before the house assembled. Rising solemnly "in his place," he turned toward the colored man who was sweeping around the Speaker's chair—"Mr. Speaker," said he, "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto Mrs. Cæsar the things that are her's; for a man are a man all over the world, and a hog are a hog. Sir, I'm opposed to that thar bill—it's a transparency to alternate the con-sty-tu-shy-on, Mr. Speaker, G—d d—n you!" The negro dropped his broom and stared around the hall, and then at the orator; firmly persuaded that the man was crazy, he ventured to remonstrate:—"I tink massa's outer order, 'pon de 'count dar's nobody here 'cept me, and Jim what's outside." The orator raised his hand peremptorily—"sh—sh, nigger, I'M TALKING TO BUNCOMBE!"

Modern Politics.—Capting Solomon Jumper, of the schooner "Two Pollies," gives a long account of his political bringing up, the sum and substance of which is as follows:

"Now, I have shown you what my origin is, and what has been my political education—*Washingtonian* on my mother's side, and *Jeffersonian* on father's side; and experience has since taught me that the true and safe course for self is to go *the Jeffersonian* till matters get into trouble, and then fall back for the sake of the country *upon the Washingtonian principles;* just as General Jackson did when the *modern Jeffersonians* talked of "State rights" and "*the lost rights of the States,*" and got things so riled up that *Nullification* began to work; and then he fell back, and with his hickory fetched it a true Washingtonian wipe over the nose, that left a scar to its dying day. So please to say to *the mix'd and unmix'd demoeracy* I am a Jeffersonian till trouble comes, and then *a Washingtonian* to correct and ward off the evil."

The Winchester Virginian contains an annunciation of the discovery of a mine about eighteen miles southwest from that place, the ore of which is alleged to contain "gold, silver, copper, and perhaps other minerals." This wonderful mine, it is asserted, is as great in extent as it is rich in the precious metals, being about twenty miles in length by six or eight in breadth.

Dreadful Occurrence.—A recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) Register informs us that the whole family of Mr. Morehead, residing near the Yazoo Pass, were lately poisoned by eating peaches dried on a painted board.

REDUCED TERMS,

TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or
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WHIG PROPHECY!

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

FROM THE JONESBOROUGH WHIG.

The Hon. Mr. Binney, of the House of Representatives, in the Congressional debates which occurred in 1834, only nine years ago, and in reply to James K. Polk of Tennessee, uttered the following memorable prediction, which, though disregarded then, has since been fulfilled to the letter.

[*See Congressional Debates.*]

"If the Secretary's plan was carried into effect there would be a hundred banks starting up to take the place of the proscribed United States Bank.—They would have them shooting out their paper missiles in all directions. They would come from the four quarters of the Union."

Again: Mr. McDuffie, of the House of Representatives, at page 27 of the able Report, made on the 13th of April, and thirteen years ago, says:

"If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and the local institutions left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of unsoundness. The very pressure which the present Bank, in winding up of its concerns, would make upon the local institutions, would compel them *either to curtail their discounts when needed, or to suspend specie payments.* It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt under the circumstances in which they would be placed. The imperious wants of a suffering community would call for discounts in language which could not be disregarded. *The public necessities would demand and public opinion would sanction the suspension, or at least an evasion, of specie payments.*"

Now, we ask the candid reader, if this prediction has not also been fulfilled, and with an exactness only surpassed by the fulfilment of prophecy in Holy Writ? Has not the currency relapsed into a state of unsoundness, since the Jackson dynasty prostrated the United States Bank? Did not the State Banks curtail their discounts when they were most needed? Did they not suspend specie payments again and again? Have not the Locofocos proved to be false prophets in predicting that gold and silver would supply the place of Bank issues?—And have they not proved to be false prophets in saying that we could get along without a U. S. Bank, and that the State Banks would supply its place?

We next select Mr. Ewing of Ohio, and Mr. Clayton of Delaware, not as more clearly predicting than those already named, what was to follow the destruction of the United States Bank, but as more condensed. Mr. Ewing was then a Senator in Congress, (1834) and has since been President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury. He said, on the floor of the Senate:

"But this is not all. You sap the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of the people. Their first resort will be to legislative aid, and RELIEF LAWS follow, or, in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeals of a whole people suffering under a general visitation!) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to suspend the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the people, and there sink into nothing, leaving them to bear the loss."

Mr. Clayton, then an able Senator in Congress, held this language, prophetic and impressive. He said:

"The farmer must again sell his grain to the country merchant for *State Bank paper at a discount of from ten to twenty or thirty per cent.* in the nearest commercial city," &c. The loss of confidence among men, *the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges* which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the Globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part, *that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction,* bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us."

In 1835, Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the U. States, uttered the following memorable warning. Tell us ye Locofocos, was that not prophecy, and has not the prediction been fulfilled to the very letter?

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our Banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, *the local institutions*, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make *free and unrestrained emissions!* All the channels of circulation will be gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up—the temptation will be irresistible! Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the Banks, acting without concert, and without guide, obeying the law of self preservation, will all, at the same time, call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and *general distress, wide-spread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system*, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

We add one more extract, and that is from a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Judge Porter, the present able Whig Senator from Louisiana, on Tuesday, the 22d of March, 1836. This speech was in opposition to the motion made by Mr. Benton, to expunge from the Journal of the Senate, the Resolution of the 24th of March, '34, disapproving of the Removal of the Deposites by President Jackson. In the midst of the delusions of the reign of Jacksonism, in 1836, it will be seen, that this sagacious Statesman, from the proud eminence on which he stood, looked at the full extent of the evils which were to befall this country in 1842-'3. He drew from the past, and the then present, salutary lessons, for the future, which we are now realizing the truth of. Only look at what he predicted would accompany and follow the destruction of the United States Bank! Will not his prediction be found complete?

He says:

"In 1830, our circulation was *sixty-one millions of dollars.* In January, 1835, or rather in June 1834, it was *one hundred and three millions.* In 1836 it cannot be less than *one hundred and twenty millions.* An increase of *sixty millions of dollars* in six years! I give the facts from the official returns made by the Secretary of the Treasury. They come, sir, it is true, no lower down than 1834. But if we take the average increase for two or three years before that time, and reflect on the enormous rise of property since (a sure indication of an unhealthy circulation,) we must be satisfied that there has been more than seventeen millions added to the circulation within the last sixteen months, and that one hundred and twenty millions is below rather than above the real estimate.

"You see, sir, therefore, at a glance, the causes of the present state of things, and who cannot also, sir, see at a glance how it is to end?—If the evil should be checked now, and the reduction be slow and gradual, we might escape the consequences which time has inevitably in store for us under another policy. But, sir, far from expecting this, I look to an increase of the disease. It appears to me inevitable. A universal madness has taken possession of the public mind. Within the last four months I have heard of augmentations of banking capital, proposed or passed, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and more I am told are projecting; so that we may expect to see this system continuing until it breaks and falls from its own weight and magnitude. In the present state of things, the States are all interested; to increase the circulation of their own banks, and prevent that of their neighbors. Indeed, we already see symptoms of a war of legislation, the result of jealousy, by which they are attempting to restrain the notes of banks in other States from passing within their limits.

"This deplorable state of things must yet get worse; and well might the Senator from Missouri depict it in the colors he did a few days ago. He could not overcharge this picture—a picture, sir, rendered more painful to contemplate, by the recollection of our condition before the war was waged on the Bank of the United States. For sixteen years it regulated the currency of the country with a wisdom and success of which there is no parallel. We threw it away, and we see what we have got in its place. Sir, all the projects of regulating and checking the excess of bank emissions by law, refusing to receive at your Treasury their notes of a less sum than $20, will have no more effect than would have a bucket full of earth thrown into the Mississippi river to stop its current. And as to pushing gold and silver into circulation when you have five hundred and fifty banks interested in gathering it all up, and supplying its place with their notes, that is equally impracticable; a cheap and a dear currency never can exist together; the former always destroys the latter. Having no power by the Constitution to interfere directly with State Legislation in this matter, I see that the country is destined to go through the same scenes of agitation and suffering which it did previous to the time of the late Bank of the United States. After the evils have come to a height when they can no longer be endured, we shall have another National Bank, and not until then. But I submit if it would not have been as well to have prevented this state of things two years ago? I inquire, what good has been, or can be attained, by putting the People through this fearful trial? *Five or six years hence will be the time to get an answer to these questions.*"

Thus the reader will see, what was Whig *Prophecy* nine and a dozen years ago, is *History* now. And never did the 'facts of real life' more triumphantly demonstrate the sagacity of these eminent Statesmen. Inspiration from on high, could only have more luminously foretold the miserable future than did the sagacity of these Statesmen foresee and predict the ruinous tendency of Gen. Jackson's war upon a National Bank.

LOCOFOCO PROPHECY!

NOW LOOK ON THIS!

Locofoco Prophecy vs. Whig Prophecy.—We now propose, by way of contrast, to show what contemporaneously was Locofoco Prophecy! Listen to its great expounder the Washington Globe, which, for so many years has commanded the confidence of the entire Jackson-Van Buren-Benton-Locofoco party, and which is still the acknowledged organ of that party:

From the Washington Globe of July 16, 1834.

"While every part of America rejoices—while every heart not enslaved to the scrub-aristocracy of the paper system—while every independent and patriotic citizen exults in the recovery and restoration of the long-lost gold currency—the West and all Western citizens, have the deepest and greatest cause for proud exultation and manly rejoicing at this propitious event. For, of all America, the West is the part which needed most, and will profit most, from the circulation of gold. Happily they have but few banks in the West and therefore need gold to carry about and to travel upon. Happily, again, the greatest supply of gold will go to the West. The emigrants removing to that great region will all carry gold in preference to either silver or paper, for it is lighter than silver and safer than paper. The land offices will become receptacles and reservoirs of gold, whence it will be distributed to the country through the Government disbursements, through the military, the surveying, and the Indian departments, and so to the officer, who having received gold from the Government, shall presume or dare to offer paper to the soldiers or citizens. Then a great stream of gold will flow up the Mississippi from N. Orleans, and diffuse itself all over the great West. Nearly all the gold coinage of the New World will come to the United States; for, all the coinage of the New Governments of Mexico and South America, being the coinage of rebel provinces, cannot go to old Spain, or to any of her dependencies, and, therefore, will come to the United States, as its natural and best market. This will fill the West with doubloons and half-joes; and in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse, of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter. Then travellers will be free from the pestilence of ragged, filthy, and counterfeit notes. Every substantial man, and every substantial man's wife and daughter, will travel upon gold. The satellites of the bank alone, to show their servile subjection to their liege monarch, will repine at the loss of paper."

MESSRS. WISE AND POLK.

We notice in the Western papers, that Ex-Gov. Polk is quoting Henry A. Wise against the Whigs, and stating that whatever may have been the political course of Mr. Wise, his *veracity* cannot be questioned! Well, we too agree to endorse the veracity of Mr. W., and herewith quote what he said of James K. Polk in 1835:—

"I said to him on Pennsylvania Avenue, *you are a d—d little petty tyrant; I mean this personally; pocket it.*"

To this *effusion of veracity*, the *brave* Polk replied, in a speech to his constituents:—

"Fellow citizens, this Wise is nothing better than a grog shop bully. I should have disgraced the high station I occupied, and you, my constituents, if I had *condescended to notice him.* My course towards Wise met the approbation of the greatest man in all the "tides of time"—the conqueror of Wellington's invincibles—of Napoleon's conquerors,—I will read his certif——"

We have not the certificate of Gen. Jackson, which Polk actually read on the stump, but the substance of it was, that the Ex-Governor was not a coward, although the *grimace* of the little fellow induced *strangers* to think he was!—*Jonesboro' Whig.*

Few things are more trying to the good nature of a cleanly person, than to see men spit upon his floor, or carpet, or wall.—When the filth, thus ejected, is made worse by a mixture of tobacco juice,—it is an aggravation of indignity, which we may well wonder that either one gentleman should brook, or another should perpetrate.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

WHO SQUANDRED THE MONEY!

The Loco Foco organs and orators, with an effrontery which is unparalleled in the history of impudence, charge that the Whigs have squandered the money of the Government and brought it in debt. This charge may impose on those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves, and who choose to rely on the statements of others rather than make the necessary research for themselves.

A very slight investigation would suffice to show that the administration of Mr. Van Buren was the most prodigal which has ever held power in this, and, we might say, in *any* Government. The object seemed to have been to get rid of money as fast as possible. Sums after sums were squandered on the most trifling objects. *Equivalent* was lost sight of, and when we look around for the monuments of this immense expenditure, we find them only in empty coffers.

As an instance of the wanton waste of money, look at the contingent expenses of the twenty-fifty Congress—the first Congress under Mr. Van Buren's administration. The following is a statement taken from a report of a select committee of the last Congress, of which Mr. Summers of Virginia was chairman:

For 3,079 reams envelope paper,	$12,603 25
3,610 do. quarto post,	21,059 25
2,316 do. foolscap,	9 951 25
172 do. note,	1,559 50
493 gross of steel pens,	4 569 39
83 700 quills,	3,953 12
making of pens,	448 00
sealing wax,	3 931 62
tape,	2 739 30
106 dozen penknives,	2,602 00
wafers,	1 332 01
ink, 15 barrels,	528 50
inkstands,	921 00
seals,	1,080 00
pencils,	562 00
folders,	615 00
twine,	312 72
1,197 memorandum books,	746 87
Total,	$69,514 78

SIXTY-NINE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-EIGHT CENTS FOR PAPER, QUILLS, &c!!—and yet the Whigs spent the money!!!

ONE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS FOR WAFERS! Enough money to support a whole family in comfort for a twelve-month!!

FOUR THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-NINE CENTS FOR STEEL PENS!! Now, with all these steel pens, we would have thought *quills* might have been dispensed with, and yet we find that eighty-three thousand, seven hundred Quills, costing THREE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE DOLLARS AND TWELVE CTS, were used!—and these people-loving *democrats*, although they spent TWO THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND TWO DOLLARS in *penknives*, would not take the trouble to make their own pens, but expended FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS in *having pens made* to their hands!! —and yet the Whigs spent the money. Such a falsehood should choke the "Father of Lies" himself.

The average annual expenditure under Mr. Van Buren's administration was over THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS!! The appropriations of the last Congress for the year, ending June, 1844, fall short of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and yet the Whigs are extravagant, while the Locos are exceedingly *prudent and economical.*

These are statements of *facts* which the *record* will prove. No *honest* and *well informed* Loco will dare to deny them, and they forever nail to the counter the base libel that the Whig party have expended the People's money.

We see it confidently stated that the Tyler Collector of Customs at New Orleans is a defaulter to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars.* The late Van Buren Postmaster at that place proved a heavy defaulter.—We must have New Orleans moved farther off from Texas. The locality is full of temptation.

There never was but one way of keeping the Public Money in which every dollar deposited was sure to come out a dollar when wanted. That way was by a National Bank.—*New York Tribune.*

Consistency.—The Calhoun men in South Carolina, a State which chooses its electors of President and Vice President in general ticket by the Legislature, insist upon it that the *delegates* to the *National* Convention to *nominate* a candidate shall in all the States be chosen by *districts*, as the only fair and equal way by which the people can be represented in the Convention. And the Portland American and the Age concur in this proposition; yet the same papers justify those States which have nullified the law of Congress which requires Representatives in Congress to be chosen in single districts, although the power of Congress so to enact is expressly delegated in the Constitution. What must we think of such sort of Democracy and consistency as this?

Kennebec Journal.

There is trouble in the camp of our political adversaries in New York. The Locofoco General Committee met at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, on Monday evening last, chiefly in reference to the resolution of the Young Men's Committee denouncing the Albany manifesto. A preamble and resolutions were presented, censuring the Young Men's Committee, and in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the next Presidency. On counting heads (says the Express) the friends of the measure found they were likely to come out second best, so that an amendment was made referring the subject to a committee of seven, who are to report at the next regular meeting of the Committee, to take place a *month hence.*

National Intelligencer.

Movement in Pennsylvania.—The Locofoco members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, previous to its adjournment, met in caucus, and adopted resolutions expressive of a preference for Mr. Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and recommending that the National Convention assemble at Baltimore in May, 1844, the delegates *not* to be elected by Congressional districts. They call a Democratic State Convention to meet on the 4th of March next, to appoint delegates to the National Convention and nominate an electoral ticket and a candidate for Governor of the State.

The papers state that Mr. McElroy, the Collector of the port of Albany, has been removed, and Albert Gallup, formerly a Locofoco Member of Congress from the State of New York, appointed in his place.

FROM THE NORTH STATE WHIG.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

What the Whigs have done.

What have the Whigs done! is a question often asked by the Locofocos. And what abuses have been extinguished by the Whig party? asks the Republican here; and as big words often come off a weak stomach, calls, in a tone of triumph, for one single act of an abusive nature, that has been extinguished.

We propose now to point out some, among the many, acts of an abusive nature, that the Whigs have extinguished during the short time they have been in power.

It has been ascertained by the Investigating Committees, that during the whole period of Mr. Van Buren's administration, enormous frauds and corruptions were practised by the government and its agents. We will enumerate a few of them only; for a list of the whole would fill our paper:

The average annual expenses for the printing, binding, engraving, &c. of Congress amounted to $261 450; and the Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives had increased from $106.000 up to $595.000.

A steamboat worth only $15 000 was hired by the Government at $300 per day, till the compensation amounted to $82,555. Another was hired at $450 per day, till the compensation amounted to $38,250; and several others at rates which, on settlement, amounted to four times the sum for which they might have been originally purchased.

One wagon cost the government $2,363. Two hundred and six oxen cost $12 187, ($59 each or.) Thirty saddles cost $1500 ($50 each;) and 12 saddles cost $1050 ($87 50 each.)

$590,148 were paid for removing 16,533 Creek Indians, which, as the Committee proved, ought to have been done for $186,530, and thus $403,918 have been saved to the people. One Capt. Burkner was paid $37 749 for *doing nothing*, after having been paid an extravagant price for what he did do, in removing Indians; and one Capt. Collins was entrusted, as disbursing agent, with $582 290 *after* he had proved himself a defaulter for one-third of this amount, and the government lost by him the sum of $215 369.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren the people lost $5,000 000 of public money, by defalcations; and enormous frauds were allowed to grow up in the New York custom house. In two years $62,690 were paid to the District Attorney; and Hoyt, the Collector, got about $500.000 for three years' services.

These are some of the abuses which the Whigs have ferreted out and exposed, and, so far as they have been able to do in the short time they have been in power, have extinguished.

Five millions of dollars were lost to the people by defalcations, during Mr. Van Buren's administration. But since the Whigs came into power, not one dollar has been lost, as far as has been ascertained.

But we come now to the grand result of what the Whigs have effected in the way of retrenchment. *They have brought down the expenditures to less than one half of what they were during Mr. Van Buren's administration.*

The annual average of the expenditure of Mr. Van Buren's administration was $35,146 321. The appropriations made by the last Congress for the fiscal year amount to only a fraction over 16 millions of dollars. This grand result of reducing the appropriations from 35 millions down to 16 millions, is sufficient evidence of what the Whigs have achieved in the way of retrenchment and reform. And this result was effected by lopping off some *millions* from the expenses of the Army by an Act which reorganized and reduced it largely, and abolished numerous sinecures and the corrupt custom of extra allowances;

By abolishing the Board of Navy Commissioners and reorganizing the whole Navy Department, and introducing a new system of economy and efficiency in the whole naval service—thereby retrenching from *one to two millions* in the general service;

By amending the organization of the Civil Departments, suppressing the system of contingent and general appropriations ordering public printing to be done on contract with fair dealers, in open market, reducing and limiting allowances of various kinds—*all a saving of millions;*

By hunting out and reforming peculations and frauds in the Indian Department, Land Offices, and Custom Houses;

By cutting down the contingent expenses of Congress, and reforming former abuses; and by thoroughly overhauling, examining, retrenching and reforming all the branches of the public service—*to the saving of many millions*, as the appropriations demonstrate.

Such are some of the abuses which the Whig party have extinguished. And is there a man in the whole country who can, with these facts before him, stand up and say that the men who have effected these things do not deserve well of their country? If there be, *ingrate* ought to be stamped on his forehead with burning letters.

And now we have a word to say to our neighbor of the Republican. We have answered your inquiries by pointing out some of the abuses which the Whigs have extinguished; and now we call on you to show what Van Buren did, during his 4 years' administration, with majorities of his friends and partizans in both houses of Congress, for which he deserves well of his country? What abuses did *he* extinguish!

A Brush between two Governors.—A few years ago Hon. Francis Thomas, then Member of Congress, soon after elected Governor of Maryland, and an old bachelor of fifty, married the young daughter of Hon. James McDowell of Rockbridge, Va. now Governor of that State. Some six months thereafter, when Gov. Thomas was in the very bloom of his 'blushing honors,' his wife left him and returned to her father—for what reason the public has not been apprised, if it has any business to know. We state these facts only as explanatory of a rather discreditable affair, which is narrated in the Richmond Star as follows:

"We have the particulars from a correspondent, of a fight that occurred at Staunton Tuesday last, between Gov. McDowell, and Gov. Thomas of Maryland. Gov. Thomas reached that place in the Valley stage about 11 o'clock, and Gov. McDowell in the Charlottesville stage, about an hour afterwards. They put up at the same hotel and met there, but did not speak, both designing to take the Lexington stage. When the stage came up, Gov. McDowell handed his lady into the stage, and he was also in the act of entering, when he observed Thomas at his side, and demanded where he was going, to which he replied—'in the stage.' This he was assured he should not do, and from words they proceeded to blows. Gov. McDowell employing his umbrella with *marked* effect upon his adversary. The by-standers then interfered and the battle was stopped. Gov. T. declaring that he had not received fair play. By the persuasion of friends, Gov. McD. with his lady took a private conveyance to Lexington, Gov. T. continuing in the stage. The affair has caused great excitement in Staunton."

A seamstress in London, it appears, is paid 1½d. for making sailor's shirts. By working very hard "and finding her own needles," she may thus earn 4½d. a day. The price of the cheapest quartern loaf she can buy is 5½d. A loaf of bread is 1d. dearer than her whole day's work.

Michigan has suffered greatly, with the West in general, by the protracted severity of the winter. It is estimated that *one-third* of the cattle of the State have perished, while the consumption of Grain, Vegetables, &c. to sustain the remainder, has seriously impaired the resources of the country.

Important to Cotton Growers.—By the skilful application of science to the culture of the cotton plant, Dr. Cloud, of Alabama, has succeeded in growing *four times* the quantity of cotton on an acre of ground that is usually made in that country; while the article obtained is greatly superior, and worth some 20 per cent. more per pound than the average staple. Dr. C. is publishing in the Albany Cultivator an account of the process by which he is able to produce such important results. His new system of culture—high manuring, and rotation of crops, are its essential elements—is exciting great interest at the South. Dr. C. harvests with great certainty 5000 pounds of cotton from each acre in cultivation, which is worth in these times 7 cents per pound; giving him $350 as the annual product of an acre of land. The land cultivated by Dr. C. was, while in the state of nature, extremely poor and sterile.

Marrying a Wife's Sister.—At a regular meeting of the Classis of New Brunswick, to whom the subject had been referred by the General Synod of the Dutch Church, it was decided, by ayes 17, noes 11, doubtful 1, that "the Word of God does not prohibit the marriage of a deceased Wife's sister, and the canon of the Dutch Church assuming the contrary ought to be repealed!"

The Courier contains the announcement of the following extraordinary marriage:

"On Thursday, April 13th, were married at Wilkes Co., N. C., by Elder Colsby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes Co., N. C.

We have no doubt this is true—but it is a most infamous and indecent outrage, equally disgraceful to all in any way concerned.—*New York Tribune.*

There is a woman in St. Louis who professes to imagine herself the Virgin Mary. She is a native of Scotland, and says she had a call from the Holy Spirit to leave Glasgow and go to Nauvoo, where she should, on the *twenty-third of April*, be delivered of a Saviour, immediately after which the world would be destroyed.

[Unfortunately for this *Virgin*, the child was born two weeks before the 23d, and proved to be a *girl!*]

Dr. Appleton.—A shocking development of the imposture of this "wolf in sheep's clothing" is published in the last Charleston *Courier*, by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, and Dr. M. T. Mendenhall. *Appleton* was received in Charleston as a licentiate Baptist preacher, and introduced into a respectable Boarding House, where he ensnared the affections of a young widow, and ran away with her. The Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Bordentown, N. J. who gave him letters of recommendation to Dr. Brantly, now writes him that *Appleton* has been previously married three times, and all his wives are now living. The first, near Richmond, Indiana; the second, in York, Pa.; and the third in New Brunswick, N. J. We believe it to be the bounden duty of every Christian and Temperance man, as early as possible, to portray the villain in his native deformity.—*So. Ca. Tem. Adv.*

Murder.—We hear that a most dreadful murder was committed a day or two ago in the Hawfield settlement, in Orange County, by a man named Steele. He had an altercation with his *brother*, and had actually raised his gun to shoot him, when, at the moment of firing, his *mother* ran between them and received the load, which immediately put an end to her life!

Raleigh Register.

Attempt to Rob a Stage Coach.—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, to rob the Northern Mail Stage, which left here about 9 o'clock, P. M. The night was dark, and but little doubt is entertained that while the Coach was crossing the Bridge over the Pee Dee, which being covered and not lighted, presents a favorable opportunity for any nefarious transaction, the two lower straps which fasten the boot of the carriage were cut, but the side straps remaining secure, the plunderers did not succeed in obtaining possession of any of the baggage. One of the trunks, belonging to Mr. E. H. Anderson, Jr., was jolted out, about a mile from the Bridge, and fortunately picked up by the return Stage which reached here about 11 o'clock on the same evening, without its contents having been disturbed.

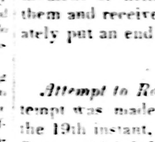
Cheraw Gazette.

A man in Springfield, O., thus announces himself as a candidate for constable. He is certainly a candid man.

Phillip E. Barnet, locofoco—has a wife and 13 children—poor—afraid to steal—too lazy to work—and would like to be elected constable."

JOSEPH SEAWELL JONES OF N. C.—well known in the Political and Financial circles as 'Shocco Jones'—is stumping for Mr. Calhoun in Mississippi.

WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
LOWER THAN EVER.



IN consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

New York, 1843. 48-2mi.

CINCINNATI, April 20.

The "Belle of the South" passed our city Tuesday evening with her guard from stem to stern *loaded with cotton* for Pittsburg. She had one thousand bags! A novel sight that, yet an encouraging one. If the Southern folks would only unite with us in sustaining manufactures, *we* should see it often enough, while *they* would feel the benefits resulting from this new and yet natural outlet for their cotton.

It is a curiosity to see our steamers sometimes when full. They appear often as if they were made for the same purpose as Noah's ark. The "Goddess of Liberty" in a late trip to St. Louis, looked like one. She was literally covered and crammed with passengers, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, furniture, and freight; having on board upwards of 400 men, women, and children, more than 60 horses and hogs, about 170 dozen chairs, 40 wagons and carriages, about 400 tons freight in the steamboat, and a freighted keel boat *in tow*. A child was born on the passage, seven pigs, and a calf! So much for emigrating west.—*Gazette.*

AMERICAN COTTON FABRICS.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Hale: I send for publication in your paper an extract from the speech of Robert Greg, Esq., which appeared in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian of the 17th December, 1841. Mr. Greg presided at the great meeting of cotton manufacturers and others interested, held at Manchester on the 10th of the same month, and is himself one of the largest cotton spinners in the world. Improbable of accomplishment as the prediction contained in the following extract seemed at the time it was spoken, it has already been fulfilled. Last week I noticed that a vessel cleared at this port for London with four hundred bales of drillings on board, which are believed to be the first American cotton fabrics sent to Great Britain.

All the statements made by Mr. Greg are believed to be correct. The self-acting mule to which he refers has been introduced, and will doubtless be adopted throughout the country, particularly in the manufacture of fine goods. In every description of cotton and woolen goods, since December, 1841, there have been great reductions in the cost of manufacturing, and I have no doubt they will be still greater. Further improvements will be made in the preparation, as well as in spinning and weaving of cotton, which will materially reduce the cost of production. The hard times through which we have passed and are passing have taxed the wits of our ingenious mechanics, and what has appeared to be a great misfortune may in the end prove a high advantage, by opening foreign markets for our products, which could not be the case while we were in a state of apparent the highest prosperity.

"There are in the United States 900 cotton mills, a capital of $10 000 000 sterling ($50 000,000) invested in the cotton manufacture; the whole using 30,000 looms, and produce 250 000 000 yards per year. And I can state also, on the very best authority, that the Lowell mills, which consume 60 000 bales (out of 300,000, the total consumption), produce a greater quantity of yarn and cloth, by each spindle and each loom, in a given time, than is produced by any other mills in the world. They turn off fifty yards a day in all their looms at Lowell, and we all know that no English mills produce any thing like that quantity. To be sure, they work rather longer hours than we do here. They work at least 73 1-2 hours a week, in other mills in America about 75 1-2 hours. I got a return only last week from a friend of mine, who has been at Lowell, of the work performed in the last new mills that have been built there. We are familiar with the coarse drill: that we all used to make immense quantities of at one time to supply pantaloon stuff for the India and China markets, and now is used all over America, and which, not very many years ago, the house in which I am concerned used to make and ship to a great extent. The new mills at Lowell produce those at 3 1-2d per pound for the cotton, 6¾ cents, (in the other mills 7 cents) which, with the cotton, brings the cost to 9 1-2 per pound for those articles. As to the advantage they have over us, I do not exaggerate when I state it at upwards of 1d per pound in cotton alone; the freight to the American mills being about half the average freight to England, and there is our duty and other expenses. In the concern in which I am interested, the extra tax paid, owing to the high price of labor, amounts to a tax of £1,000 a year upon our mills as compared with their mills in America. Here is Then their water-power costs at the highest £3 10s per horse-power; while the lowest rate in this country is £12 per horse-power. I have no the smallest doubt, indeed I am prepared to prove that they can produce coarse domestics, drills, or every thing of that kind, at least 1 1-2d cheaper than we can. [Hear.] They have beaten us out of India and Chinese markets; of course they produce for all their own consumption, and, after a little while, I have little doubt that we shall have to introduced very largely here. [Hear.] The only thing they will do is to attack the enemy in his own camp; but I am quite sure we shall see it by and by of that. I think there cannot be a doubt. The rate of wages is considerably higher there; but the great obstacle to the rapid spread of production in the American mills is the difficulty of getting operatives. When they get self-acting mules this difficulty vanishes. We must make up our minds to prepare for the loss of these markets; it is of no use to disguise the fact; it is of no use any of us crying. I can hold out as long as my neighbor; there is but one thing for it but to push the weaker ones to the wall. That is an idle and selfish way of expressing (I say no worse of it,) which I regret too many of us have been indulging in. [Hear.] Let us take care that the strong be not also pushed to the wall because we may depend upon it that, in proportion as there are stronger countries than we are, and if we are, as a country, the weaker one, we shall all go to the wall together."

Who Reads an American Book?—By the packet of March 4, the Messrs. Harper sent to John Murray, the great London publisher, 1250 copies of Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Yucatan. By the Britannia they received an order for 750 copies more which were shipped on Thursday last; and in addition to all these, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam have sent 250 copies to their house in London—making in all 2250 copies of the incidents of Travel in Central America London has taken nearly 4000 copies.

Mr. Murray writes to the Messrs. Harper that at the trade sale in March, when only half a dozen sample copies had been received, he took orders for 700 copies, and between that sale and the writing of his letter, he had orders for 800 more.

N. Y. Com.

Francis I. being desirous to raise one of the most learned men of the age to the highest dignities of the church, asked him if he was of noble descent. "Your majesty," answered the abbott, "there were three brothers in Noah's ark, and I cannot tell positively from which I am descended."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!—It is with a heavy part that we receive the annexed account of another great calamity in Wilmington.

CHRONICLE OFFICE, April 30th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

GREAT FIRE!

An extensive and valuable portion of our unfortunate town has been within the past few hours laid in ashes by a fire—probably the most calamitous one that ever visited it. At least two hundred buildings we think of every kind are destroyed, besides an immense deal of property of other kinds. Between 11 and 12 to-day, whilst a very heavy gale of wind was blowing from the South, the greater part of the inhabitants being at the time engaged at the various Churches, the roof of the old warehouse known as McKay's, on the alley next North of the Bank of Cape Fear, was discovered to be on fire. Almost immediately the flames took hold of other wooden buildings, near by, and swept in a few minutes across Princess Street, to the dwellings of Mrs. Robeson, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Calder, when all hope was lost of saving any of the Northern part of the town above those points, between Front and Water and Front and Second Streets. Onward and onward the flames progressed, leaping from building to building with fearful rapidity. In two hours from the time the alarm was given, the fire had reached the Rail Road Depot buildings, a distance of three-eighths of a mile from where it commenced. Between Princess Street and the Rail Road, and Second Street and the river, not more than a dozen buildings are left standing. On the upper wharves there was an immense quantity of country produce, such as naval stores, lumber, &c., all of which was destroyed. Many families lost the whole of their furniture, others a part. We do not think there was a very great value in merchandize destroyed, the greater part being got out, as the stores were not so directly in the range of the fire as the dwelling houses. Many of the houses were among the best in town, and a very large proportion were valuable ones.

The loss by this dreadful fire is estimated at $300,000. There is insurance to the extent of $100,000, as is supposed, leaving a sad deficit to be borne by our citizens, under all the other depressing circumstances of the times.

Annexed is a list of the sufferers. It is not perhaps entirely accurate, but as nearly so as we can make it at present.

Dwellings on Front Street.—Wm H Briggs, Wm R Larkins, Mrs Robinson, A Martin, Alex'r Anderson, Mrs Noyes, Matthew Lawton, Thos C Miller, E Kidder, Mr Cason, Jas I Bryan, Thos N Gautier, Rev Jesse Jennett, Samuel Berry, Stephen D Wallace, John Walker (house only partly burnt.) Wm Calder, Mrs Meares, Robert H Cowan, P K Dickinson, A Wannet, Gen J Owen, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Colins, Ross Davis, David Jones' Hotel.

Also on Front Street.—Methodist Church, Alex McRae, (store-house.) Messrs Grant's store, Jeffrey & King's ditto, —— Trask, R. Road Coffee House, Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company.

All the Rail Road Depot buildings, of every description, including five Locomotives, some cars, the bridge over the ravine, and two or three hundred yards of the road where there were several tracks. Books and papers saved.

Dwellings on Second Street.—Levin Lane, John A Davis.

Stores, Offices, Warehouses, &c. on Water Street.—Shelton & Mallory, L S Yorke, —— Mayo, W C Lord, Wm B Giles & Co, S W Dunham, Custom House, (books and papers saved,) James I Bryan, E Wessel, Tho Stewart, E Peterson, O G Parsley and H Baker, John McRae, Alex'r Webster, David Thally, Geo Costin, George W Davis, Miles Costin, Alfred Dudley, John B Craig, Hall & Armstrong, B F Mitchell, Jesse Jennett, John Hall, E Wilson, John Rowden, Hector McKellar, Mrs Pitner, Wm R Larkins, R Smith.

THE MAILS.—We understand that there is no change in the arrangements of the Mails in this part of the State, under the late letting of Contracts. The Great Mail will go, as heretofore, by way of Wilmington and Charleston, and the Wilmington Company will receive about $85,000 for carrying it, instead of $14,000, as heretofore. We are glad that they are to get something like a fair price.

MAY DAY.—The afternoon of Monday last, one of the loveliest days that ever dawned in this loveliest of months, was devoted by the Misses of the various Female Schools in this town, to the observance of that time-honored custom of Crowning a Queen of Flowers. Every circumstance conspired to make the occasion one of unmixed enjoyment to the many beautiful creatures who prepared, and the hundreds of spectators, of all ages and sexes, who participated in this scene of youthful festivity. The elected Queen, and her Train, bearing arches of evergreens and flowers, were escorted from their School Room to the Grove on Hay Mount, by the Independent Company, (which, in its palmest days, never appeared in greater strength, or exhibited a more soldier-like bearing, or was more emphatically the pride of our town.) Arrived at the Grove, which was decorated with a profusion of flowers, the mimic Queen ascended her rural throne, to which she was ushered by vocal music, and received the homage of her subjects, in appropriate addresses, to which she responded. [We regret that we could not procure copies of these addresses.]

After each address, a company of amateur musicians performed an appropriate air.

The ceremony over, refreshments were liberally dispensed. And the procession took up the line of march to the residence of the Queen, who entertained a hundred or two of her friends, and closed the evening with a Dance.

Blessings rest upon their heads! May nothing ever sully the purity of their young hearts, nor chase away the smiles that now light up their happy faces!

THE SEASON.—We have never known a more sudden transition from severe Winter weather to that of mid-Summer, than we have experienced this Season. About three weeks ago it was freezing; last week we had the thermometer ranging above 90°; and so rapidly has vegetation progressed, that already we have had strawberries, peas, &c.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—The Dialectic Society has invited Doctor JOHN HILL of Wilmington, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Societies at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday previous to Commencement, viz: Wednesday the 31st instant. And we are glad to hear that the Doctor has accepted the invitation.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers of the great encouragement which a full attendance at the Annual Commencement affords to the ambitious Student. Those who feel an interest in the cause of Education, especially Ladies, may do great good, and derive much pleasure, from a few days spent at Commencement.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Cheraw, (a native of Anson county, N. C.) was killed on the 19th ult. by being thrown from his sulkey and dashed against a tree, in Darlington District, S. C.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We have but few returns from Virginia; but they are exceedingly cheering. The Locos so Gerrymandered the State as to give the Whigs a majority in *one* District only, out of fifteen; but the changes have been so great, as to make it almost certain that we shall carry four or five Districts. Botts is beaten in the Richmond District by from 6 to 30 votes, though his competitor, John W. Jones, is one of the most popular men in Virginia, and the District was expressly arranged with a Locofoco majority which it was supposed was unconquerable. It is said that Jones is elected, too, by illegal votes. Chilton, Whig, is elected over "Extra Billy" Smith. Newton, Whig, has beaten Hunter, Loco, former Speaker, by 181 votes. Goggin is believed to have beaten Gilmer, and Toler is doubtless elected instead of Hubbard. There is a strong hope that Gilmer has beaten Coles also. All these Districts, except Chilton's, *were decidedly Locofoco!* In Norfolk District, which had a Locofoco majority of 3 or 400. Atkinson is elected, if at all, by only a dozen votes over Langhorne, Whig.

Mr Wise is re-elected, and Messrs Hopkins, Dromgoole, and Steenrod, without opposition. All Locos. Taylor, Loco, has beaten Stuart by a greatly reduced majority.

For the Legislature, the "Whig" says there is really danger of the Whigs getting the majority,—a result about which they were at least indifferent.—In the great county of Albemarle, no Whig candidate came out, and yet they actually elected Southall and Brown, over the late Locofocos, (one of whom is the grandson of Mr Jefferson, and the great leader of the party in the late Legislature,) by a majority of 83 votes! This is an occurrence unprecedented in Virginia.

The Whig gain so far is 9, and loss 2, (by majorities of 27 and 7.)

The Congressional Campaign has been opened with much spirit in the 2d District, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davie and Iredell. Col. Barringer, the distinguished Whig Candidate, met Mr Craige, the Locofoco-Nullifier, at Concord, and afterwards again at Charlotte, where Gen. Edney also appeared. The discussion between the two former, as described by the Charlotte Journal, appears to have been exceedingly interesting. The Whig Candidate, as every honest politician should, avowed his political principles without hesitation. He was in favor of a National Bank, because one is necessary, and is sanctioned by the Constitution, as expounded by all our Presidents who were contemporary with the formation of that instrument—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and even Jackson. He was for Henry Clay for President, and for raising revenue by a judicious Tariff in preference to Direct Taxes.

Col. Barringer endeavored to draw out his opponent on the Currency question; but could get nothing from him, except that he was opposed to a Bank as unconstitutional.

A correspondent of the Journal closes his account of the discussion as follows:—

"The Presidency was a sore subject to the Democratic nominee; on that he was as positive as it is possible for an anti-Jackson, anti-Van-Buren man, a renegade Whig to be. Col. Barringer wished to know exactly who he was for, so that he could not misrepresent him. After hard labor, a sickly 'Calhoun-*conditional*' was presented to the Van Buren family of Democracy. This 'conditional' proved fatal. Mr. Craige was reminded of a speech he made a few years since in Salisbury, in which he declared 'he had always been a Republican'—meaning at that day, war to the knife against Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He was told with emphasis by Col. Barringer, 'that the most eloquent, the most violent speech he ever heard from the gentleman, was hardly ten years ago, in the legislature, when they both fought side by side against the Removal of the Deposites and the destructive measures of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson.'" This neither he nor the Van Buren men could stand. Mr. Craige hung his head. Tall as he is he came to the ground. Bitter enemies sometimes become warm friends.—Such is not the case with Mr. Craige and Mr. Van Buren. The former has expressed his preference for Mr. Calhoun, who is in many respects the very antipodes to the latter. The deadliest feud still exists mantled by their love of power. They always have been opposed to each other—are now and ever will be. Burton Craige, the great nullifier, *vote for* Martin Van Buren. Never! Never! This was glorious for the Whigs. These were the principal subjects of discussion. On the whole, Mr. Craige by no means came up to expectations. And Mr. Barringer, as he always does, left every body fully convinced of his high ability, his skill, his integrity, the depth of his information, and the uniform liberality of his conduct. He is just the man to meet Burton Craige. While the one is excitable and violent, the other keeps as cool as a cucumber.

"The Democrats, contrary to their usual practice, did not—'run.' The Party must see to this. It will never do to let them hear and think.

Gen. Edney does not withdraw, so that unfortunately there are two Whig candidates.

In 1840, Mr. Tyler wrote to some Locofocos who catechised him, the following among other reasons for his confidence in Gen. Harrison, and support of his election to the Presidency:—

"Because he" (General H.) "regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the people, and not for the political advantage of the President; and in that spirit utterly denies the *right*, on the part of the President, to remove from office one 'who is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution,' to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partisan."

He could not more emphatically have condemned himself than by this sound doctrine. Such were indeed Gen. Harrison's principles, but what has been Tyler's conduct? The very opposite, of this and of all else that is honest and honorable.

THE NEWBERN FIRE.—We learn from the Spectator that about $2300 were collected in Newbern for the immediate relief of the indigent sufferers by the late calamitous Fire. Mr. Bandel generously contributed the receipts of one night's exhibition of his experiments in Mesmerism, amounting to $106.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 26th April, Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and A. McLean appointed Secretary.

On motion of E. L. Winslow, Esq.,

Resolved, That we sympathize with the citizens of our sister town of Newbern in the disastrous calamity which has befallen them, and by which, on the 20th instant, a large portion of their town was laid in ashes.

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chair, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and that the amount be paid to the Magistrate of Police, to be by him forwarded to the Secretary of the Relief Committee of that place.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee:

George McNeill, James G. Cook, Chas. T. Haigh, Charles B. Mallett, David A. Ray, James Kyle, Dr. B. W. Robinson, W. B. Wright, J. W. Wright, H. Leete, E. W. Willkings, Arch'd McLauchlin.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THO. N. CAMERON, Ch'n.

A. McLEAN, Sec'y.

[The amount collected, (500.) has been remitted.]

THE COMET.—Professor Bartlett, of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, has published the result of his observations of the Comet, for which the instruments of that Institution doubtless afforded the most favorable opportunity. He reports its distance from the earth, about 107,002,000 miles, and the space it traversed during the eight days of his observations, 18,408,900 miles.

The battle between the two wings of the Locofocos rages furiously. The latest blow struck, and it is a heavy one, is by the Vanites in New York, who in Legislative Caucus assembled, have solemnly resolved that the National Convention shall be held on the fourth Monday of November 1843, thereby fully seconding Gen. Jackson's Tennessee movement, and that of Mr. Ritchie in Virginia. The Calhoun organs in Washington and Charleston are deeply incensed at this, and vow that *the* Convention shall not take place till May 1844, and that all the blame of splitting up the party will rest on Van and his followers, if they dare to carry out their resolutions. They expose the character of the Caucus, and its sins of commission and omission, with great plainness of speech. It seems that the Legislature remained in session near four months, and held no Presidential Caucus and made no nomination. It adjourned at 5 P. M. on Tuesday the 18th. By 7 P. M. nearly all the members had started for their homes, in the various steam boats and rail roads. At 9 P. M. the Caucus met; it is not known whether 5 or 50 were present at this deed of darkness, but it was doubtless a very select party. The resolutions, and a seven column address, all attributed to the pen of Silas Wright, U. S. Senator, were adopted, and ordered to be published, with the names of all the Locofoco members signed, "except where any member himself shall otherwise object!" Of course, as the members had started home, they were not there to object, and so Van's trick gives him the appearance of being nominated by the whole party, (Lee and McMurray, of fisticuff memory, and all.) This shows, that however fond of non-committalism he himself may be, Van is very intent upon committing the party to his support.

But the crying sin of all, is, that though the Address and resolutions discuss all the other questions of National politics, they are as silent as the grave as to the Tariff. Now that is the very point on which the Calhounites are determined that Van shall show his hand. It is because they know that he means to cheat them if he can, that they will not agree to hold the National Convention till May, by which time they can see whether the Northern Locofocos are in earnest about the repeal of the Tariff. By that time Congress will have had time to pass the repeal bill. The Calhounites well know that their Northern brethren dare not repeal it; and their failure will blow Van up in the South. The great struggle therefore, is, on the one hand, to fix the bit so securely in Van's mouth, that he cannot "slip the bridle," and on the other, to have it so arranged, that he can keep it on or off at his pleasure,—or rather that he may seem to have it on and off at the same time.

The Whigs, standing by HENRY CLAY, our great Statesman, are amused spectators of the game, quite willing that all these political gamblers should both cheat and be cheated by each other.

The North Carolinian accuses us of unfairness to Mr. Van Buren, because, in quoting from his letter to show that he affirmed the Constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, we did not go on to quote his denial of the *expediency* of exercising that alleged right. We deny the accusation. A recurrence to the circumstances will show how unfounded it is.

A brace of Locofocos demand to know of Mr. Mendenhall, whether he admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District; and lay great stress upon the subject, arguing that if he does admit the right, he is unfit to represent a Southern constituency. We show that both these Locofocos had voted and would again vote, for Mr Van Buren who admitted the right. The Carolinian rudely denies that Mr. Van Buren had admitted any such thing, and calls for proof. We publish the proof, and thereupon the Carolinian evades the only point at issue, endeavors to divert the attention of its Locofoco readers from Van Buren's unsoundness, and charges us with unfairness because we did not quote what Van Buren says against the *expediency* of exercising the right. We did not call in question Van Buren's opinion as to the expediency. We only said, and *proved*, what the Carolinian had denied, that he affirmed the *right*. But we have not concealed from our readers his opinion on its expediency. We have frequently heretofore admitted that he denied the expediency of abolition; and would not have hesitated to do it again, if it had been pertinent to the matter at issue. We have always acted upon the principle, that in politics as in every other business of life, no man can hope for permanent success, to say nothing of the public respect and the approbation of his own conscience, except by an adherence to truth.

What should the South care for Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the *expediency* of abolishing slavery? Probably there is not an abolitionist in the Union who would deliberately say, that it is expedient at once to abolish that institution. The only ground on which we can stand with any assurance, is, that abolition is not constitutional. There is an express guaranty in that sacred instrument of this vital right of the South; and he that surrenders that guaranty, and admits that the Representatives of the free States can abolish slavery at their will, surrenders the whole ground. He may prate as much as he pleases about inexpediency; but the right being once conceded, either he or those who follow after him may easily enough find excuses for its exercise, this year or the next, or the next. Our only hope is in those who deny the constitutional right. Even John Quincy Adams denies the expediency, and says he would vote against abolition, but no Southern man approves of his course on the subject. He is most bitterly reviled by those who yet find nothing in Van Buren to condemn.

Having disposed of the charge of unfairness against ourself, we can do nothing less than fasten it on the Editor of the Carolinian. If he will turn to his paper of Feb'y 12, 1842, he will find that he made an effort to show that Mr. Louis D. Henry was a strenuous supporter of the War of 1812, and for that purpose quoted from his 4th of July Oration, delivered in 1813, portions of two paragraphs, leaving out the middle, and making the middle of a sentence form the beginning of a sentence, thereby totally falsifying the spirit of the whole paragraph. We were fortunately in possession of a copy of that very rare document, and were able to expose the "trick," but we could never induce the Carolinian to publish the part suppressed, or to give its readers any idea that there was such a part. It is only necessary to quote the following remark of the Carolinian of last week. The public will make the application:—

"Thus we have shewn how *political tricksters* may use a man's language to *suit* their party purposes; and it certainly becomes all honest men to discountenance every trick of the sort."

Out of his own mouth is he condemned!

The Carolinian "supposes" that we took from the "New Orleans Bee," our statement of the declaration of the U. S. Telegraph as to Gen. Jackson's use of the offices to "reward his friends and punish his enemies." It has no reason to suppose any such thing. We have not *seen* the "Bee" for years; nor have we ever *seen any* thing it said on the subject. We relied on our own personal knowledge of the Telegraph's declaration, and of the no less well known fact that Gen. Jackson did act on the principle it avowed.

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE.—We find the following paragraphs in the Washington Globe:—

"Hiram Kaine, of Wheeling, Va. is no longer an agent for the Globe."

"The Whigs have been expecting, or hoping, to defeat the Hon. Lewis Steenrod, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Wheeling district, with the Hon. William G. Brown another Democrat; but Mr. Brown has dashed their hope to the ground, by nobly refusing to be used to defeat Mr. Steenrod—the regularly-nominated candidate. We notice that Hiram Kaine, our agent at Wheeling, who pretends to be a Democrat, intends to vote, and use his influence, against Mr. Steenrod, on account of his "family" influence. It was through Mr. Steenrod's influence that this man was appointed our agent; and now he turns round and shows his ingratitude to Mr. Steenrod by opposing him, solely for his "family" influence. We hereby apply the "one-term principle" to Mr Kaine, and dismiss him, not for his intended vote, but for his flimsy *pretext*. Kaine probably got the endorsement of being our agent, to enable him to travel about and injure our friends. This is the first account we have had of him since his appointment."

The public can judge of the motive of the Globe in turning off its agent. It says, "not for his intended vote, but for his flimsy pretext." This looks vastly like a "flimsy pretext" on the part of the Globe itself. We have never heard of a more barefaced instance of dismissing a man from employment to punish him for his politics—a sin with which the Globe has often charged the Whigs (falsely as we hope and believe,) and for which it has always expressed the utmost indignation. It is indeed a great evil, exceeding even the practice of turning men out of office, and putting men in, on account of their politics. The latter practice is bad enough, for it destroys the foundation of public liberty; the former is worse, for it infuses bitterness into the cup of private life. It cannot be too emphatically condemned. He who resorts to such a mode of punishing a man for a difference of politics, is a tyrant, and no republican.

We are gratified to be able to announce, that the Hon. Edward Stanly has accepted the nomination of the Convention, and is now a candidate for re-election to the next Congress.

Tylerism Displayed.—The Washington correspondent of the *Aurora and Union*, who is understood to be no less a personage than Robert Tyler, Esq. and who is at any rate quite 'thick' with that gentleman's exemplary father, thus announces the purpose of the Executive:

"The motto upon our banner now is, 'THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US ARE AGAINST US.' *We want resolute aid;* and if *public officers*, now in place, *will not lend a helping hand in the hour of trial*, others can be found who will. Let incumbents, then, *prepare to aid* this Administration in *its great moral efforts*, or *prepare* to surrender their keys to others, more deserving and more *patriotic*."

Robert E. Horner, just removed from the Post Office at Princeton, N. J., was favored with a statement of the charges against him, of which the first and most formidable reads thus:

"Sir: You are accused of being *at heart* opposed to the National Administration."

Here was nothing done, but to attend faithfully to the duties of his office, but the Loco Focos who now dispense the patronage of Tylerism in New Jersey, were sure that R. E. Horner must be *at heart* opposed to John Tyler's conduct! Of course, they guessed it, the first trial. But how beautifully this charge compares with John Tyler's Inaugural promises!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Capt. Tyler and Postmaster General Wickliffe, to gratify their hatred of Henry Clay, have removed the Whig Postmaster at Lexington, Ky., and put another man in his place. This is in sight of Mr. Clay's residence. The "Intelligencer" states that there was no cause assigned whatever, and that the rejected Postmaster could get the votes of *nine-tenths* of the community, he was so popular and gave such general satisfaction. But as we might have expected, all this weighed not a feather with Capt. Tyler, if he preferred Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

The Retort Courteous.—Edward Everett, our present Minister to England, delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, at their annual celebration, a few years ago, and, after the public exercises were over, the Society had a dinner, as is usual on such occasions. Judge Story, who presided at the tables, is said to have proposed the following sentiment, after the cloth was removed, in compliment to the orator:

"*The Orator of the day*—Applause follows the footsteps of fame wherever it (Everett) goes."

This directed the attention of the whole company to Mr. Everett, who immediately arose and made the following happy retort:

"*The Members of the Legal Profession*—However lofty their aspirations may be, they never can rise higher than *one Story*."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Last week Andrew Jackson (not the General) and George King (not King George) were whipped in this town for stealing bacon! Their great names could not screen them from the lash. They deserved it. Any man who will steal bacon, when it can be had for only five cents a pound, ought to be whipped.

Greensborough Patriot.

☞ The Fire Wardens of the Town of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday next, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MACRAE, Ch. Fire Warden.

☞ THE Washington Temperance Society of Fayetteville will hold a meeting in the Baptist Church on Tuesday Evening next, where all are invited to attend.

May 2, 1843. 52-1w

$1000 REWARD.—We are requested by one of the securities of Richard S. Graves, the defaulting Treasurer of Mississippi, to state, that it is believed said Graves is now in Orange County, N. C, to which he is supposed to have fled with his brother. They are both well known in Orange. There is a reward of $1000 offered by the Governor of Mississippi for his apprehension.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. LUCRETIA McDONALD, relict of Alex'r McDonald, in the 65th year of her age. She was a native of Bridgeport, Con., but moved to this place with her companion about 40 years ago, where she has resided ever since. Mrs. McDonald was a worthy member of the M. E. Church for many years, and in her last sickness was enabled to declare her firm trust in her Saviour's merits,—feeling that the fear of death was taken away, and that "to depart and be with Christ would be far better." Her children and friends left behind feel assured that she has exchanged a world of probation and affliction, for a world of rest and everlasting happiness.—*Com.*

At his residence near Salisbury, on the 23d ult., after a painful illness of four weeks, Col. ROBERT MACNAMARA, in the 55th year of his age, a native of Kilkenny county, Ireland, but for many years a highly respectable Planter of Rowan.

In Rowan county, on the 25th ult., Mr. JOHN ROSEMAN.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday last, SUSANNAH MENDENHALL, widow of the late Elisha Mendenhall, in the 84th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. JOHN WHITTIER, in the 54th year of his age, a native of Amesbury, Mass., but for the last 25 years a resident of that place. He was a warm and generous friend, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

At Greensborough, Alabama, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. ASA KING, formerly of Newbern, N. C., aged 61 years.

In Chatham county, on the 5th ult., of Pneumonia Biliosa, after an illness of 16 days, Mrs. HAPPY WATSON, consort of Dr. David Watson. For several days previous to the invasion of her disease, she manifested an entire presentiment of mind of her approaching dissolution, and appeared to abstract her mind from every thing of a sublunary character, and sought safety in the atoning blood of a crucified Redeemer. After eight days of darkness, doubt, and sorrow, she received a comfortable assurance of her Saviour's love, in which she enjoyed the most ineffable delights even while passing through the dark valley and shadow of death. The excellencies of the subject of this notice were known more within the limits of her own family circle than beyond it, and were most highly appreciated by those who were most intimately acquainted with her; and in her daily deportment she exhibited many amiable traits of character. In her removal her family have sustained an irreparable loss, and society an amiable member,—though, as she frequently expressed before her dissolution that she feared not death, and that her end would be peace—and that she was going to leave this scene of toil, fatigue and sorrow, in full hope of a blessed immortality, there is no doubt that their loss will be her gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 3.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1, $7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	15 a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rugs,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn.	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5½ a $6¼	Sack,	$2¼ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Cotton is in brisk demand at improving prices. Sales, fair 5 1-2 to 6, inferior 4 1-2 to 5.

Flour.—What is coming to market meets ready sale at high prices. Sales 5 50 to 6 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 26.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 90 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—New dip Turpentine begins to come to market; there is but little of any kind however offering at present. Choice lots for distillers use bring 2 dls. Tar is rather on the advance; sales this week at 84 and 85 cents.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A fair demand exists for timber; daily sales are made at 3 up to 5 dls.; it takes a superior article to bring the latter price. Sales of flooring boards at 5 1-2 and 7 dls; do. of wide boards at 4, and scantling at 3. 2 rafts of R. O. hhd. staves brought 6 and 6 1-2 dls. Common shingles 1 to 1½.

Bacon.—No transaction heard of. Hams are in request.

Corn.—A small river cargo is at the wharf, held at 60 cts. Sales from store at 60.

Groceries.—50 hhds Cuba Molasses were sold at 19 cents. Cuba Coffee at 8 1-2.

A lot Northern brick brought at auction 6 dollars per M.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—April 26.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 1-2 to 6 1-2, chiefly 5 to 6; Corn 50 to 56; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 4 75 to 6 25.

At Columbus, Cotton 2½ to 4¾.

At Augusta, 4 1-2 to 6 1-2, chiefly 5 to 6.

At New York, Cotton steady at 6¾ to 7; Flour 4 43 to 5 25; Corn 55 to 57; Whiskey 21 to 22.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4⅝ to 7; Sugar 3¾ to 5½; Molasses 15 to 16; Tobacco 2 to 5; Flour 3 62 to 3 87; Bacon 2½ to 5; Whiskey 15; Corn 32 to 34.

Among the immense receipts of produce and merchandize at New Orleans, since 1st Sept. last, we find, Cotton 941,755 bales; Apples 53,000 bbls; Bacon 317,000 lbs, and 15,000 hhds and casks; Butter 10,000 kegs; Corn 295,000 bbls and sacks; Coal 16,000 bbls; Flour 361,000 bbls; Lard 295,000 hhds bbls and kegs; Lead 207 000 pigs; Molasses 70,000 hhds and bbls; Oats 27,000 bbls and sacks; Pork 121,000 hhds and bbls; and 2,555,000 lbs; Sugar 51,000 hhds; Tobacco 30,000 hhds; Whiskey 51,000 bbls; and Wheat 49,000 bbls and sacks; besides an immense amount of other articles.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 30, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods C J & R M Orrell, J D Starr, E J Hale, C T Haigh, Hall & Johnson, A W Steel, J C Blocker, D Johnson, Boon & Breece, Hall & Hall, G W Davis, E Fuller, E W Willkings, J D Williams, W L Gilmore, Gardner & McKethan, and J Jessup, of this place; and for R W Lawson, W W Elms, A Lindsey, T Caldwell & Son, R Culbeth, D Lindsey, A Hargrove, J & W Murphy, G W Brown & Co, Johnson & Reid, Rufus Reid, J A & A C Blum, A C Blum, B Oats, Cress & Boger, Mrs Owen, J J Byrne, and R McKethan, of the interior.

Also, on Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J Manning, D Gee, G McNeill, Gardner & McKethan, P P Johnson & Co, H Branson, and others of this place; and for R Allison, W J McConnell, Shelly & Fields, Rankin & McLean, Lexington Co, and Salisbury Co, of the interior. [The Cotton Plant brought 30 tons of *Ice*.]

DEPARTED, Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with a heavy cargo of Tobacco, &c.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—Brigs Moxey from N. York, Electra from do., Gallio from Boston; Schrs Jane Yates from Boston, Lodemia & Eliza from Beaufort, N. C. 22.—Brigs Ann Maria from New York, St. Simons from do; Schr Merchant from Waldoborough, Me.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Schr Gen. McCobb for Kingston, Jamaica. 20.—Brig Aurora for St. Jago de Cuba. 21.—Schr Peruvian for Boston. 22.—Brig Barbine for New York; Schrs Gilbert for Barbadoes, Lydia for Antigua. 24.—Schrs Hero for New London, Althea Cornelius for New York. 26.—Brigs Casilda for Jamaica, Pinta for Boston, Port Leon for Bath, Me.; Schrs Savannah for Wilmington, Del., Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia, Sarah for Guadaloupe.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to leave the State, offers his residence on Haymount for sale. It is a very desirable piece of property for any one who wishes to be both in town and country at the same time, at all seasons of the year. The property being well known he deems it unnecessary to give a particular description.

ALSO, THE STORE ON HAY STREET, in which he at present does business.

The premises can be examined at any time, on application to J. H. MURPHY.

April 29, 1843. 52-2w

Rock Rest Female School

THE ensuing Session of this School, which has been revived on its former plan, will commence on the 1st of June. It will receive the unremitting attention of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN, with competent Assistants in Music, Drawing, &c. Board and Tuition $65 per session;—Music $16 per session. No extra charge for French.

The buildings will be in repair by the commencement of the Session.

Rock Rest, near Pittsboro', May 1. 52-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register will publish the above, and the adv. "Kelvin for sale," 4 times.

NEW YORK PATENT SUGAR REFINERY.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY offer, at the following reduced prices, their very superior standard quality of double-refined SUGARS, and which are sold exclusively for *Cash:*

Loaf 10 cents per pound.
Crushed 10 cents per pound.
Powdered 10½ cents per pound.

The above are packed as follows:

Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds.
Ditto in half boxes of 150 pounds.
Crushed in barrels of 200 pounds.
Powdered in barrels of 250 pounds.

No charge for packages.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, to the amount of which *quantities* can readily be adjusted.

No order can be taken for a less quantity than 5 whole or 10 half packages of one kind, or assorted.

Address, WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY,
At the Refinery, corner of South and Montgomery sts., New York.

April 18, 1843. 52-4wpd

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of Poplar Hill Academy. A gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the lower English branches, and who can give good testimonials of character. Address James Gordon, P. M., Poplar Hill, Anson County, N. C.

April 24, 1843. 52-4w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412¼ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints, 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dezen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127¼ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¾ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161¼ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866¾ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237½ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53½ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79¼ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49½ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46¾ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436½ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046¼ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¼ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498¾ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 59 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 315. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617½ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21¾ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111¼ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168¾ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
128. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010½ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
137. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828¼ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818¼ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 15 bundles Ferret, 96 qr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5½ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56½ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅝ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139⅝ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¾ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056½ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598¼ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16¼ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lise, 400⅜ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344¼ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331½ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11¼ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15¾ yards,
283: 26 075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62 289: 1 do ditto, 16½ yards,
285: 62 367: 1 do ditto, 13¾ yards,
286: 62 213: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18¾ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23¾ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief. 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25¼ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220½ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting, 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647½ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Tenerife Wines
10 hlds. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Mathew, William H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James I. Conner, John Dushane, } Directors. Charles R. Pearce, Tho. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Johns Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26. 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. *vs.* Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15. 1843. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in hhds., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1843.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarke & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hygena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

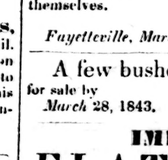
For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

For sale by the Subscriber

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Cable Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors